Prosident on the American ticket for 1856, was addressed, a few days since, by Gen. Foote, in a letter inquiring as to his political views. In his reply, Mr.

My plan of action for the Border States is to meet "My plan of action for the Border States is to meet in Conneil at Frankfort, or any other central point, by the instrumentality of delegates, who will represent the wishes of the people, whose duty it will be, after due consultation, to unite upon some measures which will secure their rights, and that this measure shall be arbmitted in kindness and good feeling to our brethren of the other States, including those that have seceded; and that it shall be made a part of the Constitution, as a smeaning that it is the accorded by them. If this efand that it shall be made a part of the Communication, amendment, if it be accepted by them. If this effort should fail, and not be accepted by our Northern friends, after they have had a reasonable time to examine its provisions, then there is no other alternative for the Border States but to call a General Convention of all the Southern States, for the purpose of forming such a Federal Government as may be deemed necessarity and indesuch a Federal Government as may be deemed neces-sary to promote their happiness, prosperity, and inde-pendence as a separate Confederacy.

-Here is a little speech which Mr. Prentice made a

-Here is a little speech which are related made as few evenings since at Louisville:

GENTLEMEN, let us preserve the Union against all influences, against all treachery, against all treacher. I am getting to be an old man, but I will fight for the Union, and I will die for the Union. Kentuckians, I will live and die in no Northern Confederacy, in no seather Confederacy. Southern Confederacy—but here where I am now, in Kentucky, and in the Union.

-The Knoxville Whig of the 19th inst. contains a letter from the Hon. T. A. R. Nelson of Tennessee, dated Jonesboro, March 13, the following paragraphs from which will command general attention. Mr. Nelson, after discussing the improved disposition and concilia-

after discussing the improved disposition and consideratory tone of the Republican leaders, says:

Whatever construction the Secessionists may place upon Mr. Lincoln's inaugural address, Mr. Maynard and myself had it from his own lips, on Thursday night (the Thursday night after the inaugural), that he was for peace, and would use every exertion in his power to maintain it; that he was then inclined to the opinion that it would be better to forego the collection of the execution of the second so as to allow the people of the that it would be better to forego the collection of the revenue for a season, so as to allow the people of the secoding States time for reflection, and that regarding them as children of a common family, he was not disposed to take away their bread by withholding even their mail facilities. He expressed a strong hope that, after a little time is allowed for reflection, they will secode from the position they have taken. We had two interviews with the President. The first was sought by us on Wednesday; the second was at his own desire, and was private, but I told him that, with his permission, I would tell my constituents, when I got home, what he said, and he replied that we were at liberty to repeat it to whom we pleased. Although strongly opwhat he said, and he replied that we were at hearly orepeat it to whom we pleased. Although strongly opposed to the action of the seceding States, the object of Mr. Maynard and myself, so far as our voluntary counsels would go, was to prevent a civil war; and we were both as well pleased with the President's frankaces, as he expressed himself to be with our visit.

-The Richmond Whig says that the last Abingdon Virginian well takes off the efforts of the immediate Secessionists to operate upon the Convention

mediate Secessionists to operate upon the Convention by concerted outside pressure. The Virginian says:

"Large and lively secession meetings have, within the past few days, been held in Lynchburg, Frederikaburg, Portsmouth, Petersburg, &c. This has all been done to increase the outside pressure in Richmond, and to deceive the people of the State as to the true public sentiment. Notice that all these meetings are held in the larger towns, where adventurers and hot-bloods most do congregate. The people of the country are overwhelmingly opposed to them, and if the election were to go over sgain to-morrow there would be a larger Union majority than there was on the 4th of February. Secessionists in despair increase their noise as their numbers decrease. These meetings are all for effect, and succeed to some extent in frightening men from their propriety, but the masses understand men from their propriety, but the masses understand and appreciate th

-A letter from Texas in The National Intelligences

gives a gloomy picture of affairs in that State:
"Texas has some three-fourths of a million dollars
in United States indemnity bonds, in the Treasury, which, of course, must go to pay the piper. The history of that matter is this: Of the ten millions of dollars paid by the United States for Santa Fé, our Legislars paid by the United States for Santa Fé, our Legislature appropriated two millions as a perpetual school fund, the interest only to be devoted to the education of the poor. But, as the bonds only drew five per cent interest, a law was passed to loan six thousand dollars per mile to railroads. We have an "East" and a "West" in Texas, as distinctly marked as the "North" and "South" in the United States. So our fund was divided—a million of dellars to be loaned to the railroads in each section. Under this loan-bill and the sixteen sections of land to the mile, four hundred miles of railroad have been constructed in the West, and less than one hundred miles in the East. The result is, that the east of Texas has the \$750,000 of bonds uninvested. These will go to support the revolution; uninvested. These will go to support the revolution; then, no doubt, the railroads will be relieved from paythen, no doubt, the railroads will be reneved from paying interest for the present, as their commerce is greatly impaired. Many of our schools were founded upon this munificent fund. The cause of education, recently so very flourishing in Texas, must be arrested to a very great extent. Many teachers will thus be thrown out of employment. The next source of information must also sufferness. ment. The next source of information must all But, of Texas has about seventy-five newspapers. But, of course, the circulation of these depends upon mail facilities. Our postal service costs seven times as facilities. Our postal service costs seven times as much as we pay. Successful seccession must cut off six-sevenths of this mail service. The increased expense of paper and transportation, and the decrease of Northern advertising and of circulation, must destroy the press. Within three months thirty papers must stop, and not ten will do a successful business. Think of the men and "devils" thrown out of employment. Our mercantile business has already suffered terribly. Indeed, there is a very general destruction of confidence. But, amid it all, the secession spirit increased as the day of the inauguration of Lincoln approached. And even if men have to attribute their misfortunes directly to the revolution, they will regard the Aboas the day of the inauguration of Lincoln approached.
And even if men have to attribute their misfortunes
directly to the revolution, they will regard the Abolition spirit as the cause. I do not think they have
applied the most scientific remedy. But they took the
quickest. You will have seen that our population
trebled the last ten years. The revolutionists expect
to exceed this the next ten. If you ask how, that
"is their business." We now equal South Carolina
in representative population, and we are little behind
her in political folly.

The weather in the South be been

-The weather in the South has been unseasonably cold. Monday and Tuesday of last week were especially disagreeable. Snow, sleet, cold rain, and high wind prevailed over Georgia and Alabama. -The Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle chronicles a snow-

storm in that city on the 18th. -The Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer of the 18th

Another expounder of the Greeley doctrine in the shape of a frame named John Cross, a carpenter, who has been in the employment of David Shields, esq., was sent adrift yesterday for expressing and indorsing the principles expressed by his colleague. John Vanriper. Gross is a native of Chesterfield, and says when he uttered the sentiments he was drunk but Mr. Shields thinking that what is in a sober man's heart generally comes out of a drunken man's mouth, therefore told him to make himself scarce, for if he remained inside of the corporation he would be very apt to get a new set of harness gratuitously.

-The Montgomery Advertiser of the 17th says that the "Provisional Congress of the Confederate States of America adjourned last night, to meet again in this city on the second Monday in May, unless sooner called together by the President."

-The Georgia Convention swallowed the Confederate Constitution without a word. Here is all that

was said or done: Mr. Alexander, of Upson, Chairman of the Select

Mr. Alexander, of Upson, Chairman of the Select Committee appointed to draft an ordinance to adopt and ratify the permanent Constitution of the Confederate States, reported the following Ordinance:

AN ORDINANCE

To adopt and ratify the Constitution of the Confederate States of America.

Be it ordained by the people of Georgia, in Convention assembled, and it is hereby ordained by autiority of the same, That the Constitution adopted by the Congress at Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, for the "permanent Federal Government" of the Confederate States of America, be and the same is bereby adopted and ratified by the State of Georgia, "acting in its accretion and independent character."

Mr. Alexander moved that the Ordinance be read a second time and put upon its passage, which was done—and the Ordinance was passed by a unanimous vote of the Convention. The announcement of the vote by the Chair was greeted with rounds of applatuse.

Mr. Nisbet—

Resolved, That the President of this Convention transmit to the President of the Convention transmit to

Mr. Ninbet—
Revolved, That the President of this Convention transmit to
the President of the Congress of the Confederate States a copy,
duly certified, when entolled and signed, of the Ordinance this
day passed, ratifying and adopting the permanent Constitution.

-Some of the F. F. V.'s, of Fairfax County, Va., were almost as badly frightened, the other day, as their compeers were at Harper's Ferry, by sevent men and a cow. The Virginia Scatinel, of the 22d, tells the story of a "Discovery of secreted arms-two

hundred tomahawks in the woods:

"We have in our possession several samples of a murderous instrument, some of a large number, of which the following account is given by the merchant in Washington City who has them for sale. He says they were brought to him by a man of the name of

and fifty were deposited for sale as above stated. The weapon itself is in form like a tomshawk, except that the part opposite the blade is beaten out into a strong spike or spear, slightly curved inward, and terminating in a sharp point. The blade is five inches long, and three inches wide at the edge. The spike or spear part is four inches long. A stout handle of ash wood, two feet long, is very strongly inserted and seemed by jaws six and a half inches long. The handle has a rim around the end to prevent it from being drawn through the hands of the holder. The metal is considerably rusted by the exposure. Altogether these are fearful weapons for a hand to hand encounter. Their numbers and their secretion, and the weapon itself, indicate an extensive scale of murderons purpose, and point to the agents expected to be employed. Whether there are other military depositories, we know not. But cirumstances have been mentioned to us which will justify distrust. Mysterious and suspicious looking boxes have been received here from the North, and taken into the interior. Inquiry is already on the track of some of these. But the discovery of such deadly weapons under such circumstances and in such numbers as above stated, is of itself sufficient to awake the utmost vigilance of our people. and in such numbers as above stated, is of itself sufficient to awake the utmost vigilance of our people. Who are these that, while good men sleep, are collecting in our forests, and by hundreds, the instruments of wholesale murder? A soldier who served at Harper's Ferry, and became familiar with the weapons captured at John Brown's mountain depot, says that the appearance and the finish of these battle-axes, and of the headles to them. ance and the noish of these battle-axes, and of the handles to them, are precisely similar to those of Brown's pikes. Like them also, these do not contain the name of the atrocious manufacturer. We have deemed it due to the public to make known these facts,

preparation. When we of will recur to the subject." No, the truth is, these infernal machines were a lot of condemned hatchets, bought up at a low price, and sold for ordinary farm purposes. The sell was complete, and the chivalry in Fairfax are trembling yet.

as revealing the necessity for a greater vigilance than we have as yet displayed, and for an adequate military preparation. When we obtain fuller information, we

-The St. Louis Republican learns that an agent of the Southern Confederacy has chartered the steamer H. D. Bacon of that port to go to Alton, Ill., and take in a load of provisions, consisting of corn, wheat, pork, etc., to the amount of 600 tuns. The cargo is destined for

-The Norfolk (Va.) Herald of the 23d thus describes a lot of Baltimore blood-tub and killer recruits for the

C. S. A.:

The steamer Adelaide brought down from Baltimore yesterday morning a company of recruits, about 50 in number, en route for Charleston to join the army of the Confederate States. They were rather a hard looking set, and as we learn from The Day Book, displayed their blood-thirsty and ungovernable natures by engaging in a free fight among themselves on the passage down the bay. Of such characters it may be C. S. A.: by engaging in a re-passage down the bay. Of such characters it may be said that "they left their country for their country's good," and we can hardly think the C. S. are to be congratulated on such an acquisition to their forces. One of the number was arrested on the arrival of the One of the number was arrested on the arrival of the boat, by Officer Guy of this city, in consequence of a telegram from Baltimore claiming his detention as a minor. The youth seemed rather glad than otherwise to be out of the scrape, and rendered himself up to "durance vile" without the least demur.

-An Atlanta paper says that the Rev. Isaac Rossel of the Methodist Protestat Church, an old pionee Methodist preacher, who is now in the 80th year of his age, and Miss Sarah Childs, aged 60 years, were united in the holy bonds of wedlock, a few days ago, by the Rev. J. R. Turner-all of that city.

-The Memphis Appeal, in speaking of the Arkansas

Convention, says:

The Conference Committee of Delegates, from the Secession and Union parties, have agreed upon Mr. Yell's plan of submitting at the same time an ordinance of secession and resolutions favoring cooperation to the people. This report will no doubt be speedily adopted by the Convention, which gave its implied consent to it on the appointment of the Committee. We feel safe in the prediction that the voice of Arkansas will ultiin the prediction that the voice of Arkanasa with uni-mately be for secession, as we have maintained from the time the Convention first met at Little Rock. We notice from The True Democrat that the Hon. R. W. Johnson has already published his appointments for canvassing the State, and his potent influence can scarcely fail to be felt in its effects upon the final re-sult. The Hon. E. W. Gantt, the Hon. T. C. Hind-man, the Hon. Thos. H. Flournoy, Albert Pike, Col. N. R. Bergoy, and other distinguished chamijons of man, the Hon. Thos. H. Flournoy, Albert Pike, Con.
N. B. Burrow, and other distinguished champions of
Southern Rights, will also take the field for the purpose
of assisting in the disenthrullment of their State from
the meshes of Black Republicaniam.

—The leading Secession organ, The New-Orleans

—State of Black Republicaniam.

Delta, has the following special news from Washington, March 19th:

The Commissioners of the Confederate States have The Commissioners of the Confederate States have comewhat changed their policy in treating with the Cabinet here, and do not require or expect an answer from Lincoln's Administration for a week or ten days to come. Gov. Roman has arrived, and to-day held his first conference with Messrs. Crawford and Forsyth. They have agreed to delay further action until the Fort Sunteraffair is definitely settled, in accordance with the suggestion of President Davis. The Administration here are vacillating and unreliable, and an official of assuming responsibility. Nothing is efficient Administration here are vaciliting and unrelative, and are afraid of assuming responsibility. Nothing is efficielly known, except that Anderson is ordered to New-York on recruiting service. It is reliably stated that the new ministers will be instructed to propose to England, France, and Spain, that Lincoln will guarantee the integrity of Mexico, and protect Spain in her possession of Cuba, if these governments will agree not to recognize the independence of the Contederate States. This policy has been disclosed to the Southern Commissioners, who will communicate it to Montgom-

-The Memphis Appeal has settled the whole matter

Under the operation of the two tariffs, presenting as wide a margin in favor of the South, the cute Yan-kees of the North are preparing to introduce their im-ports through Southern ports, and thus stop the reve-nue with which Mr. Lincoln's "meal tubs" are to be filled. Thus they are driven either to recognize the independence of the Southern Confederacy, and estab-lish commercial treaties with them, or else they must be best the Southern conet. But a blockade is conset. blockade the Southern coast. But a blockade is an act blockade the Southern coast. But a blockade is an art of var, and generally is preceded by a fermal declaration of hostilities, and a due notification to foreign Powers. But if this course be adopted, the Border States will revolt and break through the net which the Administration is weaving around them. The moment that the white sails of Lincoln's feet shall appear at the arterner of the Charleston Channel, or the ancre, that the write sais of Lincoln's feet shall appear at the entrance of the Charleston Channel, or the angry prow of his frigates shall plow the peaceful waters of the Balize, will the blast of Davis s bugle be heard at Montgomery; and in thirty days thereafter Washing-ton will be free—the enemics of the South will no longer hold a carnival on Southern soil, and in a city which bears the name of the most venerated of South-

ern men. -Vice-President Stephens made a speech in Savannah, on Thursday night, of which The Republican

Mr. Stephens spoke for two hours, and in a manne worthy of himself and of the occasion. His subject was the new government of the Confederate States, its origin, character, and future prospects. There was no effort at oratorical display, but a grave and masterly argument on the late crisis and its results, which was listened to with the intensest interest from the begin ning to the close.

-The nativities of the delegates to the Alabama State Convention are as follows: Georgia, 25; Alabamt, 19; South Carolina, 19; North Carolina, 12; Tennessee, 9; Virginia, 8; Kentucky, 4; Maryland, 1 Ohio, 1; New-York, 1; Connecticut, 1.

-Montgomery appears to have caved in as a city as soon as the Confederate Congress went home. A correspondent says:

respondent says:

A great reaction has taken place among the vivacious citizens of the Southern Capital since the adjournment of Congress. They go hither and thither, as if seeking some lost idel whose image they had fondly cherished, and from whom they have been cruelly separated. A great vacuum exists where so lately had been exhibited the scenes of merriment and animation. The city may be likened unto a portrait frame, from which the beautiful picture had been removed. To one accustomed to the noise and hum of commercial emporiums, and the ever-varying images of a scacoast city, the present Montgomery might be taken far the Necropolis of the South, when compared with the Montgomery of last week. Were it not for the State Convention and the office-hunters, melancholia would become epidemical.

-The cost of Dahlgren's great nine-inch iron guns is 71 cents per pound. As they weigh 9,000 pounds each, the cost of a gun is \$645. The eight-inch Column binds weigh about 8,500 pounds; the ten-inch, 16,000 pounds each; both are sold at 6j cents a pound. Fortytwo pounders weigh 8,000 pounds; thirty-two-pounders, 3,300 to 5,600 pounds each. The twelve-pounders are sold at 5 cents, the others at 6 cents a pound. Seacoust howitzers of eight and ten-inch bore weigh from which the following account is given by the merchant in Washington City who has them for sale. He says they were brought to him by a man of the name of Balley, who lives somewhere in Fairfax County, with instructions to sell them. He says Balley informed him that he found them secreted under a pile of leaves in the woods, or in some out-building. There were shout two hundred of them in all; nearly a hundred.

sold at 5 cents, the others at 6 cents a pound. Seaconst howitzers of eight and ten-inch bore weigh from 8,500 to 9,500 pounds cach, and are sold at 6; cents a pound. Siege howitzers of eight and ten-inch bore weigh from 8,500 to 9,500 pounds cach, and are sold at 6; cents a pound. Seaconst howitzers of eight and ten-inch bore weigh from 8,500 to 9,500 pounds cach, and are sold at 6; cents a pound. Seaconst howitzers of eight and ten-inch bore weigh from 8,500 to 9,500 pounds cach, and are sold at 6; cents a pound. Seaconst howitzers of eight and ten-inch bore weigh from 8,500 to 9,500 pounds cach, and are sold at 6; cents a pound. Seaconst howitzers of eight and ten-inch bore weigh from 8,500 to 9,500 pounds cach, and are sold at 6; cents a pound. Seaconst howitzers of eight and ten-inch bore weigh from 8,500 to 9,500 pounds cach, and are sold at 6; cents a pound. Seaconst howitzers of eight and ten-inch bore weigh from 8,500 to 9,500 pounds cach, and are sold at 6; cents a pound. Seaconst howitzers of eight and ten-inch bore weigh from 8,500 to 9,500 pounds cach, and are sold at 6; cents a pound. Seaconst howitzers of eight and ten-inch bore weigh from 8,500 to 9,500 pounds cach, and are sold at 6; cents a pound. Seaconst howitzers of eight and ten-inch bore weigh from 8,500 to 9,500 pounds cach, and are sold at 6; cents a pound. Seaconst howitzers of eight and ten-inch bore weigh from 8,500 to 9,500 pounds cach, and are sold at 6; cents a pound. Seaconst howitzers of eight and ten-inch bore weigh from 8,500 to 9,500 pounds cach, and are sold at 6; cents a pound cach, and are sold at 6; cents a pound cac

are still proportionately higher priced; the patent mountain twelve-pound howitzers, weighing 220 pounds, are sold at 75 cents a pound. Shell sell according to weight, at from 5 to 6 cents a pound; shot at 31 to 4 cents.

-The Cotton Spinners' Convention met at Atlanta, Ga., on the 19th inst. Four States and eight manufacturing establishments were represented, and the body was composed of a number of men who are prominently known over the South as experienced manufacturers ly known over the South as experienced manufacturers and economists. They elected the Hon. Wm. Gregg of Granteville, S. C., as President. Daniel Pratt of Alabama, and Isaac Scott of Georgia, were chosen Vice-Presidents, and W. J. Russell of Georgia as Section 1985. retary. The Convention adopted the name of the "Manufacturing and Direct Trade Association of the Confederate States." Three Committees were appointed: one to form a Constitution for the Association; pointed: one to form a Constitution for the Association; one to send a cargo of Southern manufactured goods to Germany, and one to go to Montgomery to solicit from Congress permission to import cotton machinery into the Confederate States, for two years, free of duty. Speeches were made by Mr. Gregg, the President, by Col. B. C. Yancey, and by Mr. Charles G. Baylor, late Consul to Manchester, and who has for a number of years used his best endeavors to get up direct trade between the South and Europe. The Association then adjourned to meet again on the second day of May next.

-A New-York letter in The Atlanta Confederacy

New-York is very dull. A collapse is postponed in anticipation of the "reaction South." of which the Republicans are very sanguine, and all interested parties hopeful; but the true blues have a more exalted opinion of the Southern people than to suppose we will return to Republican embrace. It may not be generally known that the banks of this city, with four of five exceptions, are officered by Abditionists and Rehas the following news for our citizens: return to Republican embrace. It may not be generally known that the banks of this city, with four or five exceptions, are officered by Abolitionists and Republicans, but it is true. We all know the influence which the New-York banks have in controlling the politics of the country. They are now wirlding it in every possible way to crush out Southern Secession. Houses here of large means, who are entitled to lines of discount, and are needing them at this time to sustain their credit, are desirous of moving South, but are prevented, and even have to keep shady. The fact, if known, is deemed sufficient to cut the line of their discounts. These banks have done everything in their power to depreciate Sterling bills drawn by the Charleston banks. They are now exerting all their power to prevent the exodus of capital to the South. I observe, however, notwithstanding these efforts, and the continual assertions of the press that it is only a little "flare up" with the hot-heads of the South, some of the largest and best houses here are making arrangements to establish themselves in the Confederate States. Among them, the extensive grocery house of B. A. C. & E. A. Whitlock, and Messrs. Warren & Wilson, extensive shoe dealers, who are going to Savannah. The former house is under the management of Mr. B. F. Jones, the latter Mesers. Warren & Wilson, extensive shoe dealers, who are going to Savannah. The former house is under the management of Mr. B. F. Jones, the latter Mr. George Lewis. Both of these well known and popular Georgians have brothers in Atlanta, Mesers. A. W. Jones and J. Thomas Lewis.

-The Charleston papers report prices of family marketing as follows: Beef, 12 # 15 cents per pound: lamb and mutton, 15 218; veal, 15 218; pork, 12 215; green peas, \$2 a peck.

-We notice, from The Southern Confederacy of the 19th inst., that Col. Thomas C. Howard and Maj. Robert A. Crawford have withdrawn from the edito rial management of that paper, and that Mr. J. Henley Smith has become permanently associated with Mesers. Hanleiter and Adair as co-editor.

-The Charleston Mercury, in answer to a correscondent who wants to get jolly over the departure of

Maj. Anderson, remarks:

A correspondent suggests that the day Fort Sumter is to be evactuated be made a day of public rejoicing in Charleston—a general holiday, with thanksgiving and an illumination. For our part, we doubt the propriety and good taste of any such grand demonstration. The retirement of 70 men from the possession of a for-trees in our harbor, which they have held three months. and leave only because of the difficulty of getting re-enforcements and supplies, through the erection of bat-teries which we, their enemies, have been permitted teries which we, their enemies, have been permitted to construct under their guns, is not, we think, an occasion that will justify, before the world, the flourish of a general public jubilation. We may all be glad and thankful that none of our blood has been spilt in our bay, while the coercive intentions of our fose have been foiled here by our preparations. Providence has helped us much. But it seems to us more in accordance with true dignity, the merits of the affair and the habits of Carolinians, not to exhibit the appearance of of being overjoyed. A delicate illumination, with a positive prohibition of fire-crackers, we should not object to. But the revolution is not yet ended, and we should not begin to halloo too much or too soon.

—The Charleston Mercury has the following ac-

-The Charleston Mercury has the following ac count of the arrival of Mr. Fox, Special Messenger

from Washington:
The arrival of a special messenger to Major Ander-The arrival of a special messenger to Major Anderson, last evening, produced some comment and curiosity in the city. The gentleman who was the envoy of the Administration at Washington, is Mr. G. V. Fox of Massachusetts, formerly of the United States Navy. He was accompanied to Fort Sunter by Capt. Henry J. Hartstene, at 8 o'clock, p. m. Mr. Fox only remained at Fort Sunter for half an hour, and left for Washes and the state of the last respect that mained at Fort Sumter for half an hour, and left for Washington in the II p. m. train. He announced that the object of his mission was simply to hear from Major Anderson the exact condition of the garrison. From the shortness of the stay of this Envoy Extraordinary, we presume that it did not take the gallant Major long to give him an inventory of his provisions, &c. Now, as the communication between Fort Summer of the start of the formal stay of the formal start of the starting of the formal start of the starting of the formal starting of the formal starting of the formal starting of the formal starting of the starting of the formal starting of the starting of the formal starting of the start ter and Washington is open to the garrison of the for-mer, are we to believe the object of Mr. Fox's excurmer, are we to believe the object of Mr. Fox's excursion was simply to ascertain whether Major Anderson was in a temper to have his military prestice eacrified upon the altar of Black Republicanism? By this we would inquire whether it is the intention of Lincoln and his pack to leave him to eat his last ounce of bread, and then to let loose the Northern howl, which is al-ready commenced, against him for retiring? So far as South Carolina is concerned, we believe that Major Anderson will be permitted to salute his flag on hauling it down and to march out of the fort with his side arms, leaving the property intact. When we rem ber the dispraceful manner in which the late Admin ber the disgraceful manner in which the late Adminis-tration snesked out of the San Juan del Norte affair, and turned Commodore Paulding over to the denuncia-tion of the country for obedience to orders which he could only construe as he did, and then, coolly, a year afterward, in a state paper, appropriated the whole honor of the affair, we have a right to ask what we have. They can do as they please. have. They can do as they please.

-The papers at Savannah, Augusta, and elsewhere complain considerably of the hardship of having to pay the duties in coin, which now commands so high a pre-

-The Charleston Courier is getting very impatien about Fort Sumter:

We have endured long enough the dilatory and delu-We have endured long enough the dilatory and delusive rumors from the feeble fanatics who preside at Washington. We have asked peace and have offered all honorable and possible terms of peace, and in expectation of such peace we have suffered the occupation of a menacing fortress, which was originally seized by a high-handed act of war, in time of peace and against the pledged faith of the late Administration. It is time this game of procrastination and vacillation, and double-dealing jugglery, were stopped. Fort Sumter must and will be very soon devoted to its original and proper and lawful objects and purposes, in and for the defense of the harbor of Charleston. The mode of effecting that necessary change has been, so far, left to the defense of the harbor of Charleston. The mode of effecting that necessary change has been, so far, left to the discretion of others; it is now time that we should quicken and stimulate that discretion. If the rulers that afflict the country subject to the sway of Lincoln cannot appreciate the necessity and meet the responsibility of evacuation, we can and should give them, or their representatives usurping places in Fort Sumter, the alternative opportunity of capitalistion. If soft words and grass will not effect our purpose, we can easily try stones. But by some means or other, and very speedily, Fort Sumter must be ours.

-The question of taxation is the topic of general discussion at Charleston. Mr. Frost, Secretary of the Treasury of South Carolina, has addressed to Governor Pickens a long communication, in which he sets forth the condition of the State Treasury, and the means that should be adopted for replenishing its exhausted revenues. The chief sources of revenue, he says, must be

land and slaves. I will assume seven hundred dollars to be the value

of slaves per head, and six dollars to be the verage value of lands in the State.

205,000 Slaves, at \$700 per head, is.

105,000,000 serves of land, at \$6 per acre.

105,000,000 The total of other subjects of taxation, taken from the report of the Controller-General for the year 73,000,000

\$448,000,000

the design of which was to continue the flagrant op-pression of the agricultural interest for the protection of Northern manufactures by a tariff of duties which greatly exceeded the expenses of the Government. The United States have been engaged in two wars since that distribution was made, for which a large debt was incurred, yet the States were never called on to refund; and, even in the present financial extremity of that Government, when it is borrowing money at the rate of twelve per cent interest, no recourse has been had to that source of supply.

been had to that source of supply. -The Alabama State Convention has adopted an ordinance providing that the General Assembly of the State shall cede a district of ten miles square for a seat of government of the Confederate States. The Convention at the same time voted down an ordinance to locate the seat of the State Government as Montgomery.

ALABAMA CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT DIVISION .-In the Alabana State Convention, on Monday last, the report of the Special Committee to lay off the State into nine Congressional Districts, as follows, was adopted: ict-Landerdale, Franklin, Lawrence, Limes

Morgan. rict-Marion, Winston, Blount, Jefferson, Walker, acaloosa and Fayette.
Third District-Jackson, Marshall, DeKalb, Cherokee and St.

lair. Fourth District—Calhoun, Randolph, Talledaga and Shelby Finh Dutrict—Bibb, Perry, Marengo, Greens, Pickens, Sum terand Choctaw.

Sizth District—Dallas, Autauga, Coosa, Lewindee, Butler and Montgomery.

Seventh District—Tallapoosa, Chambers, Russell and Macon.

Espaid District—Barbour, Henry, Dale, Coffee, Pike and Cov.

ington.

Ninth District-Conecub, Monroe, Wilcox, Clarke, Washington, Mobile and Baldwin.

CITY ITEMS

The fair weather yesterday was a god send to the storekeepers. From noon till sunset, Broadway was thronged by thousands of the gentler sex, airing their Spring fashions, or bound on shopping expeditions, and the milliners, modistes and retail dry-goods men were fairly overrun with business. Some of the Broadway dealers in dry goods having adopted the plan of displaying their most tempting goods to the best advantage, with the prices neatly and plainly marked upon them, the windows of these stores were beset by crowds of people for hours, attracted by the cheapnes and elegance of the fabrics. By the way, if tradesmen generally would only advertise the prices of the wares they have to sell, in the newspapers, or in their show windows; if landlords would advertise the rent, as well as the "modern conveniences" of the houses they have to let; if agents would mark it plainly upon the "To Let" notices which they post about the city; if milroad and steamboat companies would advertise their rates of fare from point to point, what a world of trouble, disappointment, vexation, loss of time, and downright swindling the community would be saved from. The store-keepers are beginning to find the ticketing system a paying one; by all means, let it come into general use. Not that we would advise the adoption of the splurgy style "Great bargains!" "Tremendous sacrifices!" Goods selling at half cost!" and similar rosy fictions of the Chatham-street tradesmen. Such stuff is offensive to the good taste, as well as insulting to the judgment of the purchaser; but we do think that a general adoption of the plan of marking each article displayed with the price per yard, or per piece, in plain neat characters would add greatly to the attractiveness and advertising value of the Broadway show windows,

THE GENUINE PALMETTO .- At a prominent whole

sale grocery store, situated in Broadway, and dis tinguished for its large dealings with the Southern States, is to be seen a veritable palmetto, the accepted representation of the game little State of South Carolina. We have examined the thing, superficially, internally, laterally, and scientifically, and have come to the conclusion that it is one of the most appropriately selected symbols of the State of which it is a synonym that possibly could be devised. In the first place, the 'vegetable " grows in swamps, and only thrives on malaria. Its leaves, when young, represent stilettos, and when aged, sharp swords. They are, however, valueless as food for any living thing, and are merely disrgreeable as weapons of defense. The trunk of the palmetto is too short for a forest tree, and too large for a parsnip. Being of the nature of a bundle of spun yarn, it cannot be worked into boards, and wouldn't pay to pick into oakum. It is valueless as the stockades of a fort for it won't bear sharpening at the end. and as a spike won't hold in its spongy, treacherous heart, you cannot fasten a number together, so as to make a reliable defense against cannon shot. The palmetto, viewed as a whole, has not one element of beauty in its form, there being no relation between its relative parts; but it is, nevertheless, eminently like South Carolina in this, it commences at the ground promising an immense amount of vegetation, it keeps up that delusion for about fifteen feet, then it suddenly collapses into a small potato pretension of foliage, that forth a mouse. The people who crowd around the monstrosity eagerly ask, "What is it !" and when they learn its name, the," colored individual " is apparent. Barnum persists that it's a manufactured affair and won't believe that a thing so worthless for ornament, defense, ment, drink, or even heraldry, has been selected by the " insane Chivalry," as their representative, and with much truth he observes, people however erazy, are never sureastic at their own expense. As the palmetto we allude to is, however, genuine, and as it is to be seen and admired free of expense, we advise all who can to give the representative of Palmettodom a call. To the thoughtless it will offer no mental exercise of painful suggestions; to the thoughtful, it will have some such impression as lingers over the intelligent mind, when it contemplates one of these wooden gods, so devoutly worshiped by the less intelligent, or more elegantly denominated, the "mudsills" of the Camibal Islands. In conclusion, we would remark that the palmetto plant is common in the swamps of all the seceding States, but its miserable, misshapen head never rises above a worthless weed, except in the 'sovereignty" where it is adopted as the proud beraldic embiazonry of the mighty nation of South Carolina.

MUSICAL.-The fifth chamber concert in Mason & Thomas's series will take place this evening, at Dodworth's Rooms. There will be performed a quartette in C major by Mozart, a sonata in C sharp minor by Beethoven, a grand sonata for piano-forte and violin by Raff, and a quintette in B flat major by Mendelssohn.

Mr. J. M. V. Busch announces a sacred concert for this evening at which will be performed his Stabat Mater, with the aid of several Catholic choirs. The concert will take place at Irving Hall, opposite the Academy of Music.

CITY MORTALITY .- The number of deaths in the City and County of New-York for the week ending March 25 was 412, of whom 96 were men, 72 women, 138 boys, and 106 girls, showing an increase of 15 over last week but a decrease of 2 from the corresponding week of last year. Of 238 deaths from acute diseases, 37 were cases of inflammation of the lungs, 29 scarlet fever, 26 infantile convulsions, 17 congestion of the brain, 14 inflammation of the brain, 13 small pox, 12 diphtherite, 10 croup, 8 congestion of the lungs, 7 inflammation of the bowels, 7 measles, 6 bronchitis, 6 puerperal fever, 5 diarrhea, 3 varioloid. Of 145 deaths from chronic disease, 57 were cases of consumption, 22 infantile murasmus, 14 disease of the heart, 11 dropsy in the head, 8 palsy, 5 cancer. Of 29 deaths from external and other causes, 11 were cases of premature birth, 4 intemperance, 4 old age, 3 casualties, 1 drowned, 1 suicide. Classified in respect to their ages, there were under one year, 110; from I to 2 years, 44; 2 to 5, 50: 5 to 10, 24: 10 to 12, 6: 15 to 17, 3: 17 to 20. 8; 20 to 25, 20; 25 to 30, 23; 30 to 40, 41; 40 to 50, 36; 50 to 60, 16; 60 to 70, 14; 70 to 80, 12; 80 to 90, 1; 90 to 100, 2; unknown, 2. In respect to their na tivities, 269 were born in the United States, 71 in Ireland, 41 in Germany, 13 in England, 7 in Scotland, and the residue in various other countries.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS .- The Board met yesterday afternoon, and rendered a decision in the case of Detective Wilson, whose trial upon charges of drunkenness and disobedience of orders, preferred by Superin-

endent Kennedy, has excited considerable interest. Mr. Williamson, having admitted the charge of disobedience-which, however, was not committed till after his resignation had twice been tendered-was dismissed from the department on that ground; but the charge of drunkenness was disproved. A complaint against Sergeant Johns, of the Fifth Ward, for neglect of duty, was dismissed. Various patrolmen were fined from one to five days' pay each for derelictions. The resignations of Michael Quigley, of the Harbor Police, and of Edward Martin, of the Eighth Precinct, were received and accepted. The Board were also notified of the death of William Caulfield, late of the Nineeenth Precinct, while on his passage from Cuba to New-Orleans, whither he was traveling in search of health.

MUTINY .- The ship Star of the West, Capt. Morrison arrived yesterday from Liverpool, brought eleven of er crew in irons-they having refused to do duty on the 6th instant, when forty-six days out. It appears they wanted Capt. M. to arrange the watches in order to give them more rest, and upon the Captain refusing to accede to their request, they declined duty, and were then put in irons. Upon the arrival of the vessel at Quarantine, the mutineers were placed in charge of Officers Vanderzee and Stack of the Harbor Police, and this morning were sent to the Tombs where they were fully committed. The following are their names: Wm. Welsh, J. Grogan, W. Wenn, David McLenen, Jas. Tanner, Jas. W. Newton, Alonzo Richards, Jas. Wray, Richard Fallum, M. McDonough, and Thomas Burns.

COURT OF APPEALS .- The March term of this Court ommences to-day. The Court will be held in the chamber of the Board of Councilmen, No. 16 City Hall. The calendar for the term contains 674 cases, 45 of which are among the preferred classes.

Correction .- We are requested to say that the esidence of Mrs. Bottsford, whose narrative of sufferinga in Charleston appeared in our columns a few days since, is at No. 167 Hudson street, and not 157.

NUISANCES, &c .- The following is a schedule of the work done by the Sanitary Bureau in the abatement and removal of nuisances, scizure of unsound meat, &c., for the week ending March 23, 1861;

		- 94
	Complaints of nuisances, &c., received	- 10
3	Complaints for which no cause existed	
	Compliants for which no cause of the carried	- 81
	Notices for abatement served	
1	Nuisances ahated, under notice	123
J		455
	Sinks and water-closets cleaned	
	Loads of night-soil removed from city limits	303
1	Dead horses removed from the city limits	61
1	Dead notice temoved from the City time	
	Dead cows removed from the city limits	
	Dead hogs removed from the city limits	15
ı	Dead goats removed from the city limits	- 1
1	freed goals removed from the city finites.	150
1	Dead dogs and other small animals removed from city limits	
١	Number of barrels of offal removed from the city limits	856
1	Unsound, Ducated or Unhealthy Meats, Fish, Poultry,	dra.
١	Chronia, Distante of Cantering Said, 1 to 1	100
ł	seized or removed from the city.	144
1	Beef-Number of pounds	- 50
1	Veel-Number of pounds	300
ı	vest-Aumber of pownds	
1	Mutton-Number of pounds	150
1	Fish-Number of pounds	76
1		110
1	Poultry-Number of pounds	
1	Other meats-(Ventson, Tripe, and Sausages,) No. ibs	450

How A NEW-ENGLAND GIRL HELPED THE STARY-ING IN KANSAS. - A true-hearted little New-England girl, writing from Peacedale, R. I., to a friend in this City, gives the following account of what a little effort for the poor starving people of Kansas, accomplished in that village. Although not intended for publication, we think it well worth printing, as an incentive to hundreds of other girls in town and country, who would like to help the good cause along, but do not know how

" Mother was reading THE TRIBUNE'S earnest appeal to each and all of its subscribers in behalf of the poor sufferers of Kansas, about four weeks since, (and poor sufferers of Kansas, about four weeks since, (and certainly their necessities pleaded strongly to every kind-hearted person.) and the plea was one not to be resisted. She proposed that I should attempt to mise subscriptions for them, and remit the proceeds at once. I thought I could do almost anything with such an account still ringing in my ears, and I set about it forthwith. Mr. J. B. kindly drew up a paper for me, stating the object, &c., and in two days I had started on a contract I went first to Mr. B. H. and found his uncle. with. Mr. J. B. kindly drew up a paper for me, stating the object, &c., and in two days I had started on my errand. I went first to Mr. R. H. and found his uncle, J. P. H., with him. They each subscribed \$10; so when I left I had the promise of \$20 and all kind wishes from one house. The next day I went out, accompanied by a young hady friend, and obtained as much more. Then father carried the paper to the factory, and when he returned it, the sum amounted to over \$100. I carried it to Wakefield, and Rocky Brook, and succeeded in obtaining, in all, \$118.25, which Mr. R. G. H. took charge of fer me, and carried it to the Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Since then I have obtained \$5 more, which makes \$123.25, from the subscription list. That induced others to assist in so popular a cause, and six of the young ladies of the village [Herethe names are given, including the writer] formed ourselves into a Committee, and set about getting up ourselves into a Committee, and set about getting up an exhibition for the same benevolent purpose. We an exhibition for the same benevoted purpose. We succeeded admirably in everything but the weather. On both evenings when the exhibition was held it was

very stormy.

"However, the first evening the hall was crowded to suffocation. The aisles were tilled and people stood in all available places. The proceeds of the first evening amounted to \$60 19, (15 cents admission fee.) The second evening was as stormy as snow and hall could make it, and the proceeds were trifling—something over \$12. I was as busy as a bee all the time. I had to change my dress five times in the course of the evening. One of the scenes—the Ancient Wedding—was a tableau representing the olden style of dress, &c. I wore a dress, originally a bridal robe, of white broaded satin, very rich and heavy, but now become a raise satin, very rich and heavy, but now become a pale straw-color, with age, for it was nearly two hundred years old."

By these means, the handsome sum of \$196 54 was netted for the Kansas Fund, in a little village of two or three hundred inhabitants. A little effort, in the same direction, by the young lady-readers of THE TRIBUNE throughout the towns and villages of the Free States, would place the people of that Territory in present comfort, and enable them once more to begin

NEW-YORK GAMBLING HOUSES,-The amount of social injury which is inflicted in this city through the practice of gambling would astonish the majority of those who are unfamiliar with the haunts of the black legs, and who are therefore deceived by the specious disguises. Every now and then the police, stirred up by repeated complaints, make a furtive irruption on some notorious "hell," break up the game, and seize some notorious "hell," brenk up the game, and seize the dealers. Then we find in the newspapers mys-terious mention of "highly respectable" merchants, doctors, cashiers, and others, who handle a great deal of money, and who are locked up for a night, to hush matters up in the morning. The "gentlemanly pro-prietor" is usually held to bail in a few hundred dolmatters up in the morning. The "gentlemanty pro-prietor" is usually held to bail in a few hundred dol-lars, and immediately turns up again on Broadway, caressing his mustache, and quite happy in the con-viction that his "political influence" will get him off scot-free when his case comes to trial. He hires a new

scot-free when his case comes to trial. He hires a new suite of rooms, provides new tables, "cloths," "chips," and other enitable paraphernalis, and applies himself industriously to the skinning of fresh victims.

Such, no doubt, will be the course pursued by the keeper of the vile den in Chinton place, which was broken up by the police last week. Thirty persons were arrested as participants or spectators in the game of faro, incarcerated for the night, and held to bail on the following morning by Justice Connolly, in the sum of \$300 each, for their appearance as witnesses, the man Beers was held in only \$500, to answer at the Conrt of Sessions, for keeping a gambling-house. Of Court of Sessions, for keeping a gambling-house. Of course, this will be the last of it. He may or may not lose his \$500, but he certainly will be no worse loser lose his \$300, but he certainty will be no worse loser than to this extent, and perhaps the confiscation of his "plant." We have no desire to underrate the zeal or good intention of Capt. Caffrey and his men, but such exploits as those of Monday can diminish the evil to but a very trifling extent. Like our street-cleaning jobs, it is a rattling broom up and down the corner of a single stall in the Augean stable, leaving the remander of the dirty edifice untouched.

mander of the dirty edifies untouched.

The honest truth, which may as well be straightforwardly told, is that Broadway, from Canal to Fourteenth street, absolutely swarms with gambling shops; that every day some home is made miserable through the entrapping of sons, brothers, or fathers to their destroying order. that nearly saver collegation from the entrapping of sons, brothers, or fathers to their destroying orgies; that nearly every dollar stelen from banks, merchante drawers, and tradesmen's tills goes to swell the gains of the well-dressed ruffans who ought by rights to be at Sing Sing with Billy Mulligan; and that this monstrous and corrupting evil is, in time cases out of ten, kept out of newspapers—covered up from the public gaze—by reason of the shame attached to its practice, or the detriment to credit the exposure would entail. The privacy of these places makes them far more injurious; for if faro banks were set out in Broadway in clear view, like the money-changers' tables in the Temple, no one with any claim to respectability would have the assurance to risk his reputation as well as his money by gambling at them. stroying orgies; that nearly every dollar stolen from banks, merchante' drawers, and tradesmen's tills goes to swell the gains of the well-dressed rufflans who onght by rights to be at Sing Sing with Billy Mulligan; and that this monstrous and corrupting evil is, in nine cases out of ten, kept out of newspapers—covered up from the public gaze—by reason of the shame attached to its practice, or the detriment to credit the exposure would entail. The privacy of these places makes them far more injurious; for if faro banks were set out in Broadway in clear view, like the moneychangers' tables in the Tomple, no one with any claim to respectability would have the assurance to risk his reputation as well as his money by gambling at them.

When the Vigilance Committee of San Francisco swept that dry of the worthless vagabonds who disgraced it, most of them sought refuge in New-York.

Nearly all were gamblers, directly or indirectly. They were either proprietors or dealers, stool-pigeons, or "pickers-up of sleepers." In the intervals between elections, these men to a large extent have found a living through hansing on at the faro banks. Thus there is another evil connected with these institutions, in addition to the corruption of youth and the fleecing of the unwary. They support a most mischievous class, who are ready to rob, murder, or prey upon society in any illicit manner on the elightest temptation or provocation. Men who are a grade above these fellows in intellect, but who are equally unserupalous in morals, use them as cats' paws for all manner of nefarious jobs, of which occasional dark hints just reach the public ear, to be wondered at for a day and forgotten.

reach the public ear, to be wondered at for a day and forgotten.

Many persons are under the impression that a strictly "fair game" is usually played in the gaming-houses. Such is very far from being the case. It is perfectly true that, mathematically speaking, there is a large per centum in favor of the bank when the dealing is fair; but there are probably few who are satisfied with such legitimate returns, and every expert knows it is possible if not easy to cheat at faro as a other games. When the small hours come on and wine has its effect, we doubt there are many even of those who pique themselves with being "on the square" who are incapable of rascality. The weakest reed which can be leaned upon, notwithstanding there have been acknowledged exceptions, is the honor of a prefessed gambler. It is idle to say that gambling is, like some others, a necessary evil.

thers, a necessary evil.

If it cannot be entirely checked, it can, at all events

others, a necessary evil.

If it cannot be entirely checked, it can, at all events, be so watched, suppressed, and punished, as very largely to diminish the harm it inflicts on society at present. Let Capt. Caffry's assault be followed up systematically. Let every one who enters a gambling-house understand he does it at the risk of arrest, inconvergents, and diagrace. Let the keepers of all the hells in and about Broadway be put, after arrest, under heavy bonds not to repeat their offense. Let these things be done, and the practice of gambling, with all its miserable consequences of ruin, despair, and family misery, will be measurably reduced, and the unbody practice of its pricets and worshipers be shorn to a great extent of its permicious influences.

There can be no manner of doubt that the business men of New-York are enormous yearly losers through dishonest employees, who are victims to the fractination of gaming; and if an anti-gambling fund were subscribed for the purpose of regularly bringing to conviction and punishment the unprincipled persons who are constantly setting the snare for youth and inexperience, we believe the investment would show a substantial profit on their balance-sheets. In the meantime we sincerely trust the police will not rest on their present laurels, but will proceed to attack and disperse the numerous other nests of depredators, which none know better than themselves where to find.

To REGULATE THE SUPPLY OF GAS—A NEW COR-

TO REGULATE THE SUPPLY OF GAS-A NEW COR

RESPONDENT.
To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.
Sir: Your correspondent "Fair Play" complaine

Sir: Your correspondent "Fair Play" complains that the Manhattan Gas Company has added to their street pressure, and thereby compelled consumers to buy more gas. He is answered by "Self-Protection," in your issue of the 21st inst., who avers that the difficulty can be remedied by turning the key at the medie to say to all interested that I have tried this experiment in my store and found it a failure, compared with other means at my command. The fact is that the pressure varies so much and so often in the street that the labor of watching, turning on and turning off at the key becomes a bore. I tried it until I became tired, and then purchased one of Leffingwell's Patent Regulators. The result has shown a saving of fully twenty-five per cent over the "keying down" process, together with a steady light:

Hight:
I write this not as a puff (for I have no interest whatever in
the machine), but merely to let the public know how the difficulty of a high pressure may be got along with.
New York, March 23, 1881. Yours, &c., REGULATOR.

PETER-FUNKED.—A merchant from one of the West-ern towns was made to go through with this delightful lesson yesterday morning under the hands of some of the Greenwich street anotheneers. He related to an officer the facts, which con-sisted in an investment of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for a watch, the treachery and dis-appearance of the temporary "friend" who advised him to go in, the selling of the watch ever again, and all the contomary access poons by which the hopeful apeculator was finally about \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for out of pockst. The officers of the Mayor's Bureau have the thing still in charge.

To CLERGYMEN.—To touch the hearts of your people you should properly understand the principles of Hu Nature, and to understand this you should become acquain FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 306 Broadway.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM commenced the week yesterday with crowded houses, as might have been predicted, from the immense attractions be offers his patrons.

ARMY AND NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

It is not generally known that the Federal military and naval garrison at this station have been, in a quiet way, put upon a war footing, and that the troops stationed in them are subject to the regulations, while on duty, customary in a campaign. The effective ordnance of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard has been distributed, as have the other means of defense, in the proper places: Governors Island, Fort Hamilton, Bedloes Island, and other places, have been made similarly secure. On three occasions, twice at the Navy-Yard, and once at Fort Columbus, all the available forces have been kept under arms at night. It is only just to say, that neither Commodore Breese nor Major Holmes would resort to these measures without cause.

Recruiting for the U. S. Army, at the Metropolitan station, continues to progress vigorously. The last two weeks detachments from the city rendezvous, from Boston, Rochester, and elsewhere, were put upon the Island. The proportion of disqualified applicants seems to be on the incresse. Preparations are being made for the dispatch of a considerable force from Fort Col-

We are authorized to say that all the ships of the home squadron are out of provisions. Only for the energy and enterprise of Capt. Adams of the Sabine, they would have had to leave Florida altogether. Since the vessels arrived at Pensacola, not a line had been rereired from the Navy Department. The steamers can get no wood nor water. Another ship filled with stores should be sent off at once. A "smuggler from Pensacola" was selling water at four cents a gallon. The officers and crews of the entire fleet are told off, to land at a signal from Lieut. Slemmer.

The United States steam frigute Rosnoke bas not been ordered for sea at once, nor were any hands whatever working on her on the Sabbath, as reported in The Herald. It would be absurd to order the Roanoke for commission when two better ships of her class, the Wabash and Colorado, could be prepared in one-fourth the time she could be got ready. The rumor is a hoax, got up for some malicious purpose.

On Saturday, the acting commandant of the Brook lyn Navy-Yard, Capt. Foote, received orders to repair at once to Washington, in compliance with which he left the same evening. It is believed he has been called up about the Navy-Yard appointments. Lieut. Almy is acting commandant at present; Com. Breeze being on the Armstrong court-martial.

The Board of Engineers that has been in session at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, for the examination of candidates for admission and promotion, adjourned on Saturday, having passed quite a large number of young men.

PHILADELPHIA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

FOURTH DAY.
Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, March 23, 1861. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

The Conference resumed the examination and election of applicants for Deacon's orders, Messrs. Durell, Sheppard, Chew, Parner, Elliott, Skinner, Townsend, Bell, Best, Slichter, Bailey, O'Neill, Kemble, McLaughlin, and Martin were elected; also, the following Local Prenchers: Messrs. Hall, Unkle, Donnelly, Zimmerman, Willey, Reed.

The Board of Stewards, by resolution, requested the reconsideration and rescinding of certain action had vesterday in regard to themselves. After very lengthy debate, it was reconsidered. Several amendments were offered, and the following finally prevailed:

Resolved, That the Stewards of the Conference be a Committee on Necesition Cases, and that to them be referred the entirates of Quarterly Conferences on claims.

This differs from yesterday's action only in not requiring them to report their awards before distributing their moneys.

their moneys.

The Charter Fund was reported to yield \$459 for